AND TORK HEREIN BUREY, JANUAR WEST, BART WAREN

MORMONISM.

THE NEW MORMON "CHURCH OF ZION."

Mr. Harrison on "The Spirits of Just Men Made Perfect."

The Peacoful Revolution of Ideas in Mermondom-The Charge of Spiritualism a: d 8atanic laffnence in the New Universalian System of Salvation-The Order of Priesthood in the Heavenly Kingdon-The Rud of Pesnotism and the Bawn of Liberty.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Dec. 23, 1869. The warfare which Codbe and Harrison said in er manifesto was near at hand just a month agonot a revolution of physical strife or bloodsped, bu From all that I have seen or heard, however, this intelectual pattle does not promise to be a very pow erful or bri hant one. Orson Frait and George Q. Cannon-and i may say Brigham Young nimself although be does not speak much nowadays-are perhaps the most powerful men the Church can bring forward to the discussion of any pending question. In the present case Godbe and Harrison Rand atmost a one as the champions of the new system of universal salvation which they say they have been commissioned to offer to the world. Godbe has hitherto seldom appeared in any other rate than that of a private gentleman. Harrison has dabbled more or less in flierature and has had considerable experience as a Mormon missionary. But the intellectual lights of Utan are, generally speaking, few and dim. Said a Mormon gentleman to me the other day, "We have really very few cultivated intellectual men among us-the talent the territory may be said to be here in Sait Lake Ony, and you know what that The charge brought against those two gentlemen-or rather against Goube-is that success in bosiness has ted them away from their devotion to the church to worship Mammon, and the charge bron int against their revelations is that they are clearly and unquestionably detusions of the Devil. tin the other hand Codne modestly points to his constant sehertade for the welfare of Zion, his liberal con tributions to the church and his practical benevo lence to the people, while both assert, with an earnestness and an evident firmness of conviction which wins the hearts of many, that God would not misicad so sincere and anxious searchers after truth, that every sentiment and tendency of the new system is manifestly good, and that therefore it could

not mye come of evil.

Mr. Harrison, at the meeting in the Masonic Hall, gave a glance at the general principle of the system. na defended it as a whole against the sweeping essertion that it is nothing more than a sophistry of Faun. He acknowledged that it was a species of spiritualism in this -that all supernatural manifestauons or influences must of necessity be spiritual; but instead of this being spiritualism of the ordinary table-tipping kind it was in a word heavenly in spiration. He believed in the doctrine of revelations to suit the times—that God in the whole his tery of his dispensations to humanity reveals only just so much as they are fit.ed to receive. Rence he believed in the progression of mankind and he alladed to the evidences of history to show what the first inhabitants of the earth were of the very lowest type, using stone axes and the rudest implements for various purposes; that the men of mod's era were only a little higher in the progressive scale, still incapable of receiving revela tions of the character that Jesus gave; that all Europe was in barbarism; that Germany and England were peopled by savages who used skins fer covering and delighted in their painted faces and war whoons like the wild Indian of to-day, and wor shipped at their Druid afters when Christ appeared on earth; that a though the people in whose midst he came were advanced to a certain point, yet the principles he taught were more than a thousand years ahead of the common ideas of his time, and even in our own age few act upon that simple precept, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you;" that since then aris and sciences and had steadily advanced, until now science and invenhad steadily advanced, until now science and invention had-led us on to that point where God, in justice to the intelligence of the times, could open upto us the higher principles of light and truth, and
allow us the wonders as well as the beauty and harmony of all bis ways. To the objection that this
was introducing us to the spirits of the cand he
said such was of necessity the case; but that
he was the privilege spoken of by Faul, of
being brought late communion with the
charch of the erst born, the spirits of just men mane
partees. It was through the indiance of marryrs,
fecormers and great men who had passed away that
God had worked through human agencies and the
race had been made to educate their. During this
course of education we had seen no sign nor heard
a voice, but he had worked stendy through human
agencies for the elevation of manting; for to min
all are immortal, and all would be liposites hereafter,
parsuing their holy mission words without end.
Thus those heavenry bennix who had come to loodee
and himself came in their capachy as teachers or
aposties—l'eter the apostie, James the apostie, John
the apostie, Heber C. Kimbani the apostie, John
Smith the apostie, Jesus the Great Apostie, and as
residents of the other world they had come do we
are fire as the bunan mind was capable of comprehending it, allowed themselves to be questioned over
and over again, until there was finally evolved a system of grand and harmonious principles which had not been nitherto revened to the ord, simply betion had led us on to that point where God, in justem of grand and harmonious principles which had not been butherto revealed to the world, simply be cause in the progress of the ages mankind had no progressed so far as to make such a system suiter to cause in the progress of the ages manking had not their state. Although Godde and single had heard the voices and seen the hight, and felt the heavenly influences, they had seen no persons for the maine reason that higham foung could not see angelic beings, because they were not seers; but they had the promise that in due time that quality would be conjected. It was not table turning, table-tipping or planeaette; but wherever a man hears the voice of an angel or has a holy dream that was springarished Joseph Smith was a highest kind. Upon this principle Joseph Smith was a highest kind. Upon this principle Joseph Smith was a highest with the temperature of the man who was a nichom, but ne was Jehovards medium. The difference was not in the manner of communicating, nor in the characteristics of the man who was made the medium, but in the nature of the influence behind the veil. Just as a trumper could be used to communicate sound by a good man or a soa man so man was the medium for communicating good or but spiritual influences. The test as to whether good or but spiritual influences themselves, in the present case they were convinced that the locuences were good by the angelic sweetness that accompanied them, by the lott prachings they influence the minouel to the minouelle them minouelle to the minouelle them minouelle to the minouelle them minouelle to the minoue interaces themselves. In the present case they were convinced that the laddences were good by the augelic sweetness that accompanied them, by the lotty principles they unloated to the mind, by the beauty and goodness of every sentiment announced, and by the superior light step were able to bring upon every audject upon which they touched. It was said that Joseph Smith had received certain tests by which he could detect the good spirits from the rest. which he could detect the good spirits from the Dad. It was no matter how coseph small had tessed spirits—what keys he may have used. There was only one test atter all, and that was the quality of their communications. Edder Woodrulf in his last sermon had said was everything that was good was all God. Mr. marrison was willing to accept that test, and it was by this very test that these new revealtons had been proven to be good—by the communication of facts which ceared no mysteries, made crooked pathways straight, made complicated questions simple, and by their hoty sentiments, which were calculated to make men letter than they ever had been; by their power to produce a spirit of gentleness and leve among all manking. This writings of Pinto and Socrates goot the orallons of Demosiveness and Cheero, or the wisdom of any of the encients, did my compare in about average of Pinto and Socrates goot the orallons of Demosiveness and Cheero, or the wisdom of any of the encients, did my compare in about averages and hallowed beauty with the sayings of Jesus. As Lappecon Bonagarte had said, "when I read the writings of any ever man on earth i feel I am on a lover with other men; but when I touch His sentiments I feel I am as a little chief at the feet of a master." The principles of this new Chiversalian system would completely satisfy the middle and the beath. They were manifestions of the said modern the sentimence of the toly thost—for the hely Gnost is the spirit of initial gence. One great difference between this system and ordinary Spiritualism consisted I the fact that this recognizes a priestbood lost of the communications made manifest by the Spiritualism consisted in the fact that this recognizes a priestbood lost of the communications made manifest by the opinion with the grant system for the government of mankind which is known to those in the higher spheres as the principles, peculiar to had markind which is known to those in the higher spheres as the principles.

secured in all ages since manking had been secured in all ages since manking had advanced in remoting to grapple with the question of relation, and because it and associated with it every form of supportery as well as every form of expect faith, and the term had become utterly repugnant to many chasses throughout Christendom. But there was a priesthood in the night spheres. The Spirituanism of the world said there was no presshood, and such spirits spoke the trath so far as they know, for there was no Dreschood in the order of that order they were governed as in this world, by men appointed to rule over them—the indicate seek, by a facilitation, and so on through eithernt seek; but those who were thus governed did not know who safeced the person was governed them. Those constitutes of acing were the ce-sattal schools in which those persons in the second or third estate, as the case may be, were educated for higher spheres. Higher dip was the priesthood, which consisted of a divine system of education among the millions and myriads of lotty beings who had attained to the greater glories of the celesimi stane. The fast of a priesthood bereafter was a reality; but it was not seen a priesthood as had been promitigated here. It was not a priesthood as had been promitigated here. It was not a priesthood was simply a divine power to teach, and that was enough, Joseph Smith and said the reason why the people were so ca-thy governed was that he taught them the truth, and then they governed themselves. This was the object of the new movement. It was not necessary for a person to have one to eat for him, one to say one to buy for him, one to spend money for him, one to say one to buy for him, one to spend money for him, one to so buy for him, one to say one to eat for him, one to so buy for him, one to say one to buy for him, one to say one to buy tor tim, one to sell for him one to say one to buy tor tim, one to sell for him one to say one to buy for him, one to say one to buy tor tim, one to sell for him one to say one would be contrary to light and trail. Sink there were many who for a time at least would believe in despotic rule, in a despond priesthood. To guen as for a time should preser to beindly yield obedience to the present rule gentleness and forbearance should be shown, and the way of truth would be kindly pointed out to them. The movement would be carried forward in the spirit of Jesas. In this day the spirit of the ancient apostics of Christ was moving up and down; it was induceding human hearts and calling upon them to sure to him and reap the occased truits of a high and holy heavenly life. The time that passed when men could not have an opt ion of their own without being submitted to the conflictance and anathemas of the Church. One of the twelve has said to him, "We will let you be neve what you have, so that you don't mention it to anybody." But to believe in anything and not be allowed to say so was as bad as being in purgulary. What was the good of believing a timing if you could not tell to? It was bedding but a farce. If there be liberty in that, it was not time liberty the people wanted. Such was the befory which "keeps he word of promise to the car man oreass it to the hope." At liarnson has fell for years, he said, that he had a mission in connection with the publication of a magazine; and some three years ago, when Mr. stechouse was bringing out the first number, he had said to Stenhouse, because of certain circumstances, hever weiter. bringing out the first number of a magazine which, because of certain circumstances, hever went beyond that first number, he had said to stenhouse, "I know I have a mission to publish a magazine some cay—it may be one year, or five years, or ten years hence—but I mention it now, so that when it does come out you with not think that I am working is opposition to you." "All right," said stenhouse; "by the three you want to publish a magazine I smail to ready to self out." This remark created much interest among the and ence, who could see a sament point in it which people outside of Utah could not so wen appreciate. Mr. Harrison closed with an earnest invocation for the giving blessing on all hamanity.

earnest invocation for the divine blessing on an humanity.

Mr. Godbe spoke in a similar strain; and Mr. Keisey and Mr. Lawrence both added their testimony to the conviction which the principles of the new system had carried to their minds and hearts. The apprix manniested on this occusion was similar to that of a regular "revival" meeting, and the sentiments advanced are calculated to influence the thinking portion of the Mormon people.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

"THE PARK NUCAL CONFERENCE."

Lecture by Mr. M. Ellinger. A lecture on the above subject was delivered by Mr. M. Eninger last evening before the Loaztellow Literary Association at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, where an intelligent audience had assembled to listen to the remarks of the lecturer.

The lecturer said that no event had caused so much commotion during this cen-tury as the convention of Jewish Rabbis held in Panadelphia in November last. The old observances of the Jews were beginning now to be disregarded and their laws violated. The old law prohibiting certain food as unclean was now commonly broken. In our own country Jews were most valuant in arms. Few there were, however, who, if the question were put to them whether it would be advantageous or proper for the Jews to become united again as a political body. would not answer that such an expectation would be an assumption too preposterous to entertain. Since the ban of fanaticism and priesteraft which dwelt over the Jews had been removed, and they were allowed a place in the great field of liberty, the Jewish people were progressing and keeping time with the spirit of the age. The congregations in Germany heretoiore were so divided among themseives that a reform could not be introduced. Shight as the enanges were that the reformers proposed, such as the abolicond not be introduced. Shalt as the changes were that the reloimers proposed, such as the abolition of the recital of long Hebrew poems and making certain changes in the synagozue, which had no direct bearing on religion, they found it difficult to effect them. In fact Judaism knew of no compromise. When the rabbis wish to express their opinion of one of their laws they say it was ordained by Moses on Monta Shalt but ortaodoxy compelled belief and sent out his flat insisting on peculiar doctrines. Opposed to orthodoxy was reform. The whole history of the Jewish religion proved that circumstances created new laws and abolished old ones. He could show that in olden times the rabbis were the most radical reformers. The principles of the habbinical Conference were for a number of years adopted in flitten of the principal cities of the old World. He contended that civilization and to accompanying blessings spring from the Jewish people in the heart of Israel, and that they transmitted the Magna Charta which they received from Mount Sinai down to the generations of the whole world. But how, when they were no longer a distinct class of people, they longed not for a return to Falestine. A rediscence was coming in the shape of civilization and progress, with which they were keeping pace, and which in the end would show that the humanizing of God and the derifying of man was wrong. The Jewish people coming in the snape of civilization and progress, with which they were keeping pace, and which in the end would show that the humanising of God and the derlying of inan was wroog. The Jewish people had a inission—as Moses had a mission—as Shakspeare had a mission—as Columbus had a mission—as Washington had a mission—as Lincoln had a mission; but the consciousness of having a mission hallowed the Jewish race. Without it they had no right to existence; with it they became the pricate of humanity. The tendency of the age was to return to the laws of Moses. Man's soul was but a spark of the spirit of tod. Christianity made the resurrection of the body a powerful eagine to control passion is its personified devil. But that superstition would die a natural death in the crusaing embrace of civilization. The speaker them alludes to the restoration of the liebrew language, and declared that prayer was only the expression of thourh, and hence it must be in the language in which man was apt to think, otherwise it was mummery. The Jewish marital laws were alterwards alludea to, and the lecturer closed his remarks amust applause.

Lecture by Professor Bbitt. The annual course of free lectures on science and art, in the large hall of the Cooper Union, was comwhich will consist of four lectures, will be devote to the subject of "Animal Life." Peter Cooper occupied the chair and introduced the lecturer. Profes sor Butt, in commencing, referred to the divisions of the animal kingdom, stating that the great difference between the animal and vegetable kingdom consisted in the fact that the former was organic and the latter generally inorganic. The lectures he said, would be on the principles of philosoppy and natural history, and a review of the plans of animal structure. His lecture would be divided into fear heads, viz:—The scope and utility of natural science: the observance of natural history as a philosophy and not merely a list of names; the observance of a few of the principal laws of structure and life; and a review of the seven great plans of structure, two of these being peculiar to the plant kingdom and the other five to the animal kingdom. Processor Ebut then went on to elucidate the four divisions of his subject, linistrating his remarks by drawings on the black board. The lecturer was evidently at home in his subject, and was more tuan once applauded. The Mali was well filled.

MARINE TRANSFERS.

The following is a complete list of marine transfers from January 6 to January 8, both days inclu-

Date. \ 63	tat.	Name.	Tonnage.	Share.	Price.
Jan. 6 Set	ar M. P.	Washburne	90.14	4	A1.00

The United States Mint at Philadelphia.—
The gold depends at the United States Mint for December were \$2.5,101, and the silver deposits and parchases \$113,921.—a total of \$359,065. The gold coinage for the same time, wholly in double eagles, was of the value of \$359,060. and \$3,002 in fine bars, making an aggregate of \$256,492. The silver coinage during the month was \$35,300 in dollars, \$100,400 in half dollars, \$75,600 in dimes and \$118,000 in half dimes. There was, besides, \$81,933 in fine bars, making an aggregate of \$23,883. There was also coined \$20,000 of after each maken pieces, and \$74,000 of bronze cent pieces. The total coinage of the month was 1,033,040 pieces, of the value of \$400,449.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CLAFLIN

The General Fluances of the State and Her Railroad and Tunnel Enterprises-The Raign of Crime and Vice Under a Prehibitory Liquor Law-A Tribute to the Memory and Benevalence of George Peabedy-The Labor Movement Question-The Radical Governor on National Affairs.

BOSTON, Jan. 8, 1878. Governor William Ciaffin, of Massacousetts, delivered his annual address before the two branches of the Legislature to-day. He first hausehed out upen the finances of the State, remarking that the indebtedness of the Commonwealth bas steadily increased for ten years past, but its sinking funds, stablished by law for its prompt redemption, have also accamulated rapidly. The policy of providing a fund for the payment of a debt before it was issued, has been strictly adhered to for a long time, and the result shows the wisdom of this course; for the State has always had an enviable credit at bome and abroad. Her bonds find ready sale in Europe, and at prices considerably higher than those of any other American securities; and here her scrip is sought for by all persons seeking places for sale lavestments." From a statement of the whole debt the Governor comes to the conclusion that the State is obliged to pay, from current revenue and taxation, interest on \$13,500, and a large portion of the loan is usued at five per cent interest, payable in gold. This amount, with that stri to be Issued to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Rauross, wal swell the madilities of the State to \$35,000,000.

Greenfield Railroad, and the Boston, Hartford and Eric Rairoud, the Governor says that for the purpose of aiding the construction of these large works the State, in accordance with ner established policy originally granted them the use of her credit. But as been obliges to assame the whole work on the Hoosic Tunnel and the Troy and Greenfield ha froad. The aid granted for these two enterprises will amount to nearly \$15,000,000 when completed. Surely, it we would carefully grand the credit of the State, and, I believe, heed the wishes of our constituents, we sho .la besignie long before we lend the credit of the Comnonwealth to any new project, however earnestly it With the large number of ranroads crossing the in progress, soon to reach the Hudson river, no great sunering can be experienced by deterring the con-mencement of new rathronis demanding the assis-ance of the State world it shall be evident that the puthe necessity cans for them. The ordinar penses of the State for the year ensuring are mated at \$5,500,000, and the ordinary receipts al sources, other than by taxation, are \$3,000,000. If no extraordinary grants are made a tax of only \$2,000,000 will be necessary, unless further provision is made for increasing the ordinary

In the matter of the Hoosic fundel and Troy and

narrher provision is made for increasing the ordinary revenue.

Notwithstanding the existence of a prohibitory liquor law the Governor seems to have been forced to give out such lacts as these:—Inc number of prisoners is larger than ever-tenore, and it has increased steaday the past year. Intemperance is always a principal cause of crime, filling an our juils and houses of correction; and any course of public policy which increases this great evil is followed by a greater number of commitments.

Of George realbody the Governor remarked as follows:—George realbody that devernor and number of the people of his State and nation in a loreign land. His personal character and commercial success would command respect any water, but loreign land. His personal character and commercial success would command respect anywaere, but the nobleness of his nature, which red him to make such munificat and princely grifts for the beneat of his lenow men in both nembroheres, without regard to rank or color, has given him world-wide laine, and no the could had make to his name. His remains are to rest in the soil of his naive State, whose people will ever monor him as the beneator of his race. His influence survives him in the noble institutions which he founded, has generations yet unborn will bless his name and revere his memory.

The act providing 'State and for our distable! solders and sailors, and their namiles, and the ranning of the slain," expires on the first day of annairy next. If this act he renewed this sees, on it win save those emoraced in its provisions from want and suffering next winter; for, unless this should be done, reach. In the common course of legislation, would not reach tacm unto the season in which they most need help has passed away. Some modifications of the act may of made, by which the appropriation to carry out as provisions may be lessued considerably, without doing lajustice to any one. Under the law now in operation the Commonwealth has a dishursed to the sodders of the war and their lamilies more than 560,000 abnumity. Concerning the great question of rum, license

act concerning the manufacture and said of intoxicating inquoss has no been in face for six monitals. Within this short period much has seed of the stop the general sale of liquors, a large number of those who were seding under former laws having abandoned the open traffic, and many having cassed to sell attogether. The law has secured the acquirescence of the people generally, and there has been very little opposition in its execution so far as it closes the upping shops. It appears, also, to have diminished another evil—the sale in smail quantities to be used in families, where the there also result has always been to produce misery and crime. The people of the State will not submit patiently to the restoration of the Open bar, that cilc of a less earlightened period, which has wrongat the rain of so many isomines and brought to untime y graves thousands of the noblest and host general official of the community of the hand. It is manifestly no longer in accordance with their character or wishes. There is, indeed, a womerful canage in the heast and habits of the community, resulting from the general official of the community resulting from the general official of the continuous of the community, resulting from the general official of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous and the restricting beverages and the restricting findences of law. Every panantaropist should be encouraged to continue his labors when he sees such progress in public sentiment make in a single generation in a matter so directly infecting the personal habits and social customs of the people. While the law, so far as it aimed to suppress common tipping, has thus seen secretal the fast of the state, and to suppress common tipping has thus the discussion of the whole sourget has been earnest, and to some extent already assumed the form of ponical action. Coming directly from the people you can now understanding the conjections to the law, and the renewish necessary to remove them. As west men, destring the best interests of the sta act concerning the manufacture and sale of intext-cating inquots has now been in force for six monage within the short period much his seen done to sto the general sale of liquors, a large number of thos

not be overlooked or lorgotten. Though involved located for commerce and manufactures, our po which makes use of these opportunities. Our latere success in manufacturing depends upon the intelligence and initializes of our laborers. Public gence and initializes of our laborers. Public policy, then, would justify special care of all their interests on the part of the Legislature. Accordingly commissioners have examined the subject, and from their reports and suggestions have resulted laws intended for their benefit. It is to be hoped that whatever suggestions or requests may be made to you by this large class of our relow clibens, coming within the legislante scope of legislation, may receive most careal and cordial consideration. The following are this Excelency's remarks upon commercia analysis—Our commerce, so essential to the prosperity of the State, and the honor and even safety of the nation, is still depressed, not withstanding the persistent energy of those emaged in this modile pursuit. With deep satisfaction, therefore, we perceive indications that the hation is awaking to some proper appreciation of our condition as a commercial people. It is obvious to all that we are not fostering that great branch of national industry, the construction of a commercial marine, from which, in war, the nation has received such ready and powerful susistance on the ocean. It is gratifying to see that Congress has appointed a committee to inquire into the causes of the present condition of this great interest and how it yon would be valueless but for the untiring indust water makes use of these opportunities. Our late dition of this great interest and how in the condition of this great interest and how has come to pass that the American flag has been almost driven from the sea, so that not an occa-

steamer floats it, and foreign standards are borne from our ports by a large proportion of other seasong vessels. From the carried and in other seasong vessels. From the carried and in other seasong vessels. From the carried and in other season of this committee, and the fact that the fresident and two heads of departments nave made express reterence officially to this subject, we may expect early and favorable legislation in its benaff, in which not only the seaboard States but the whole country is deeply concerned. The idea camot too soon be abandoned by this nation that the general government out the first state of the whole country is deeply concerned. The idea camot too soon be abandoned by this nation that the general government out, the first season of the confirmation of the property farmer of the western partie, and every other American citizen, that there is no one department of mustaffy more completely national. It does concern not only the popper of the Atlantic States, but also every farmer of the western partie, and every other American citizen, that there is no one department of mustaff the popper of the Atlantic States, but also every farmer of the western partie, and every other American citizen, that there is no one department of the popper of the Atlantic States, but also every farmer of the western partie, and every other American citizen, that there is no one department and the commercial ship. The true policy would be, to expend some small portion of the large sam annually devo ed. to support the navy in encouraging an interest which, in time of war, will furnish the sacced and there will also to your attention that you may take again devo ed. to man its vessels, and will furnish the sacced and the man also every not expedients.

Byon national affairs the diovernor speaks as follows:—we cannot affairs the close that the constitution will furnish the control of the introduction of the will be

A SEASONABLE RECORD.

Notes from Old Diaries-Closing and Opening of the Hudson Elver from 1780 to 1833-A Valuabio Table. Newsung, Jan. 6, 1870.

To the Editor of the Herald: In answer to your chaleage in Wednesday's
Herald I send you the following information, the results of my search for the data in question. Although it may fait to satisfy in all particulars your enabeuge, nevertneless it may prove of some in seres to your readers. It must be borne in mind that at the time the table commences there were no steam coats or tugs, and where a steam coal easily flow through the ice nowadays it was impos sible for a sloop to do so, nor was it attempted, in **г**пове dаув:-

1789-90-Mild winter; river open until February 3, 1790-31-Very severe weather in December; river mosed on December s. 1791-32—A very severe winter; r ver closed Decem-

ner u. 1732-3-River open all winter to Poughkeensie; closed at Albany December 12 1755-4 at Albany December 12 1755-4 And winter; river closed December 26, 1755-5 Very mild winter, and but nittle and river closed January 12. 1755-6-xo ice till December 21; river open till

January 23.

1700-7—Parly winter; river closed November 28.
1701-8—Very carry and severe winter; river closed November 20.
1705-8—Very early, long and severe winter; river closed November 25.
1800-1—Mild winter and but little snow; river closed January 3.
1801-2—rightary 3.
1801-3—Mild and variable, with little snow; river closed becomer 16.

February 3.

1802-5-Mild and variable, with little snow; river closed becember 16.

1801-1-Aloderate winter; river open thi January 12.

1804-5-A remarkably cold and variable winter; deep snow, heavy which and rains; river closed becember 13.

1805-6-Mild winter; river closed January 9; open February 23.

1806-5-A mild winter; river closed January 4.

1807-5-A mild winter; river closed January 4.

1807-5-A mild winter; river closed January 4.

1807-5-Company and severe winter; with much snow; river closed in becember.

1807-19-Hemistably mild till January 19, when the river closed; then severe.

1810-11-Moderate winter; though much snow; river closed December 14.

1811-12-A severe winter; river closed 20th December. 1512-13-A severe winter; river closed 21st De-181:-14-A severs winter; river closed 22d De-

cember.

1811-15-Very severe and variable winter; river closed December 10.

1815-16--Winter variable but not severe; river closed December 2 opened April 3.

1815-17-A severe winter; river closed December 2.

isin-17—A severe winter; river closed December 16, 18:7-18—River closed December 7, opened 14th, closed again 21st becomber. 18:3-18—River closed December 12; opened April 3, 18:19-20—Severe winter; river closed December 13; opened March 26, 18:29-21—River closed November 13, opened 20th; closed again December 1, opened March 16. The fundson was crossed on the ice between the city of New York and Powles' Book for several days. During the last 101 years the river has been passible on the ice in the same manner only four things—viz., 17:49-41, 17:64-65, 17:19-59, 18:21-22.—Severe winter; river closed December 13; opened March 16. March 24.

1523-24-River closed November 29; opened December 24

March 24.

13:2-24—River closed November 29; opened December 5; closed December 3; opened December 24; closed January 19; opened March 3.

18:24-25— 1:d winter; river closed January 3 and opened March 6.

18:25-24—River closed December 13; opened March 6.

18:25-27—Severe winter; river closed December 24; opened March 21.

18:27-25—River closed only about three weeks, at all opened March 21.

1827-23—River closed only about three weeks, at different times.

1823-24-Severe winter; river closed December 25 and opened April 2.

1824-30—River closed January 11 and opened April 1. 1830-31-Very severe winter; river closed January 11; opened March 15. 184:-32--Very severe winter; river closed December 7; opened March 25.

From the above table your readers can draw their own conclusions in reference to the mildness and severtiv of different winters. It is unnecessary to comment on the table at any length. It will be seen however, that the most curious winter was that of 1828-24, when the river closed three times; while that of 1728-20 was remarkable on account of the river being open all winter to Foughkeepsic. Hoping the above may interest you, even if it does not exactly satisfy your challenge, I remain, yours, truly, CANSINI.

Where is the next "oldest inhabitant ?"

The North River Opening.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-You published a few days ago a challenge to the 'oldest inhabitant" to name a winter when the boats were running to Albany at this season. I do not pretend to be the venerable individual above named but on looking over some ancient memorada I discovered a record of the weather in the year 1831. At that time I was living on the North river and kept a daily table of temperatures, with noies, &c. In December, 1833, the river was closed and the boats stopped running altogether; it was open again about the ist of January, 1831, and continued open about ten days, the boats running to Abbany. On the 1845 of January we had the most violent show storm that I have ever witnessed, show falling to the depth of two foet on a level, with a temperature of fourteen degrees. This, of course, completely closed the river, and was followed by the coldest winter that I remember for the months of January and rebruary—the mean temperature of January and rebruary—the mean temperature of paluary being inneceen degrees and that of February about the same. I witnessed ice taken from the North river that year three had a half leet thick. I remember also mat some of my friends told me at that time they had known a year when the river was open to Albany in every month. daily table of temperatures, with notes, &c. In De

THE TOTAL VOTE OF VIRGINIA .- A tabular state ment issued in the month of the ministry headquar-ters shows the number of persons registered as voters in 1867 for the election of members of a con-stitutional convention, the number added and devoters in 1867 for the election of mombers of a constitutional convention, the number added and deducted and the net gain during the registration of 1869 for the election held for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the proposed amendment to the constitution, and the whole number of voters at the close of the last registration. We append the result, as follows:—In the registration of 1867 the total white vote was 122,120; the total colored vote, 107,730. In the registration of 1867 the white vote deducted was 10,51; the colored vote added was 24,417; the white vote deducted was 1,838; the colored vote deducted was 2,539. The total white vote of the State, by registration, 18 15,183; the total colored vote is 121,626. The white majority is 23,457. The total vote of the State, white and colored, 18 272,539.—Richmond Enquirer.

THE COURTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY

Bankruptcy Cases - The Bogus Bondsman Prosecution - An Absconding Witness Attached - End of the Kidnapping Case—The Clarke Divorce Suit-Decisions.

WITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKEUPTCY. Bankruptcy Petitious and Discharges. Eefore Judge Bistchford.

Daring the week ending on the 8th inst. Orlando J. Howell and Charles A. Howell, of Newburg, Orange county, fied a joint voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and discharges in bankruptcy were received by Charles Frank, Jr., Bronson Peck, Edmund G. Sneas, Joseph Harris and George A. Mid-

dieton.

in the matter of the petition of G. C. Hartough for an adjudcation of bankrupter against the firm of P. C. Hartough & Co., com, rising, as the petition alleged, the petitioners Waltam freed and James C. mayder, the Court has denied the prayer of the petitioner as to need and Hayden, noding that they be though as to need and Hayden, noding that they hayden, the court has deflect the prayer of the britanic as to these and flayden, nording that they were not members of the firm at the time of the fling of the petition, but has granted the prayer of the permoner so far as it affected flartough, of adjudging him a bankrapt.

UNITED STATES COMM SS ONERS' COURT.

The Alleged Bogus Bondsman Case,

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Juitus Knopf.—The defenddang a charged with executing and pecoming security of an alleged bogus 190acco bond for one Law-rence. The examination of the case was resumed yesterday and evidence thesen to the effect that the determine was almost wishout means when he agned the bond, and that he had induced one Rosen-helm to join thin as surety therein, well knowing that the latter had no property to the amount required, but inducing him to personate one litera-icia, a property owner at No. 1 hases sirect, whose name Rosenheim strated to the bond. The literaring of the case shands adjourned the honday next. An Abscouding Witness Attached.

Before Commissioner Shields. The United States vs. Hoffman and Others.-In this case, the particulars of which were reported in vesiorday's fireally, an important witness for the prosecution, named Keyelman, was not in court, and it coming to the knowledge of Commissioner smells that he was purposely assenting maiself in the obstruction of bubble justice, that officer mais adiabatt of the fact before Judge Batchford, who issued in athermatic and order for Kejelman's arress, which was placed in the hands of the proper officer for execution.

SUPSEME COURT -C AMBERS

The Clarke Divorce Case-A Complication of Suits-Exemplary Demonstration of Pa-Before Judge Cardozo.

In re Clarke. - An application was made by

Marvin R. Clarke for the custody of a child which he alleged was taken from him by its mother, in whose possession it now is. The answer set forth by the mother avers that the girl, now nine years of aze, voluntarily re-turned to her atter being kept away from her by her lather a year. Sue Eays that he commenced two divorce saits against her, and was decaded in both; that she commenced one suit for divorce against him, where she with frew thater his promise of re-lorur; that he treated her so basily that she was forced hast summer to again commence a suit, which is suit pending; that he in that substance himself to be entirely without mouse, and even lay in sinto be entirely without money, and even lay in jail some time through alteged instilly to pay its amount of amony awarded ner. The returns are traversed and an application was made for an ex-

ammation.

Judge Cardozo said he should not, during the examination, per an either one of the contestants to return possession of the cond. Had it been a cathonic he would have south to the House of the Good Sae herd, but he knew of no similar Protestant She hard, but he knew of he annuar Protestant establishment.

Counsel for the relator sugges ed that the child should be placed in angers hist tate, and as a trial of the cause in March heat would settle most of the questions to be inquired into on the examination the child mirat as wail be placed there unto the decision of that suff.

Counse, for respondent objected to this disposition, and after some further discussion the matter was into over till to-morrow, to see it an arrangement could not be arrived at a greenie to both.

The Kidsapping Case-The Settlement of the Order-the Motion for a Stay of Procee. ings Denied.

the Matter of Corinna Lewis .- This case again came before the court yesterday morning for the settlement of the order made by Judge Cardozo award. ing the castody of the child to Mrs. Lewis. The child Comma was present in court, with Captain Jourdan, ne proceedings.
Mr. Birdseye applied for a stay of proceedings in order that the matter might be reviewed before the

order that the matter might be reviewed before the General Term. Judge cardozo denied the motion, and the parties

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions Rendered.

Schlotterbuck vs. Hart and Wife.-Motion denied with costs. Moneypenny vs. Jackson .- Motion granted. Baker vs. Thorp.—Same. Fetheimer vs. Brien.—Same.

Enright vs. Ripley.—Order granted. Rudican vs. Wurbeck.—Motion to discharge from rrest granted.

Donney vs. Watter.-Motion granted. Asworth vs. Spryers.—Same,
Hoppy vs. Barne.—Same,
Wm. B. Robinson vs. Robert Althen.—Counsel
have omitted to hand the Court the additivits and

COMMON PLEAS-GENERAL TERM.

Decisions. By Judges Daly, Loew and Van Brunt. Palmer vs. Lyons.-Judgment reserved. Haran vs. Cody .- Judgment affirmed by default. John Pruno vs. Philip Smith .- Appeal dismissed

John Pruno vs. Philip South.—Appeat dismissed with \$10 costs.

Rathh L. Integrs &c., vs. Henry B. Dawson.—Appeat dismissed.

John Pruno vs. Philip South.—Dismissed by default.

Lestie vs. Lestie.—Motion adjourned on motion of planatif to 10th miss.

Heary vs. Fowter.—Papers submitted.

In re Albert von Steinkamser to Remove a Marshall.—Order granted.

George A. Mott vs. Johanna Larkin.—Motion dismissed, with costs.

Witham Evist vs. John Quinn.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

Campbelt vs. Quinn.—Same.

Roiker vs. Bauch.—Dismissed.

Campoeit vs. Quinn.—Samo.

Roker vs. Baach.—Dismissed.

Bower vs. Quintard.—Motion for affringer granted.

granted.
Barnum vs. Freney.—Argued and affirmed.
Jardine vs. Danoar.—Affirmed without argument.
Samuet J. Penningan vs. The Mondand Gold Minting Company.—Argued and reversed.
Within Electives. Withiam H. Carpenter.—Judgment affirme L.

McNalty vs. Moore.—Judgment affirmed by de-

fault.
Educin Hansen vs. Father Matthew T. A. B. S.—
Affirmed on argument.
Henry Steinway vs. John S. Hicks.—Judgment reversed.
Juna Mahony vs. Wikiam H. Toronsera.—Judg ment reversed.

Jacob Vanderpoel vs. Fred L. Bangs.—Judgment affirmed.

mrmed. Hastings vs. Quinn.—Judgment affirmed by default. Hastangs vs. Quinn.—Judgment affirmed by default. Spear vs. Ornes.—Affirmed. Carle vs. Wheaton.—Judgment reversed. Wood vs. Sanchez.—Decision reversed. Godacak vs. Eries.—Affirmed.
Lamm vs. Pennfather.—Reversed.
Weste vs. Berurn.—Reversed.
Weste vs. Berurn.—Reversed.
Pansoro vs. Norvall.—Affirmed.
Schuppet vs. Matone.—Reversed.
Livingston vs. Reis.—Judgment affirmed by default.

auit.
Hopkins vs. Hineman.—Same.
New York Manufacturing Company vs.
Doo'ty.—Affirmed.
Garrey vs. Oulien.—Affirmed by defauit.
Acker vs. Hicks.—Affirmed by consent.
Carrington vs. Rochean.—Judgment rairmed

Clark vs. Jeffers.—Same.

SUBBECATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Hutchings.

The following wills were samitted to probate during the week ending January 8, 1870:-Julie Knapp, Paul M. Guin, Thomas M. Beare, Cornelia F. Dietz, Eliza Tisen, Resecca S. Whitlack, George A. Soper, Albert J. Gill, Ann Campbell and Maria L. Bonnefont, Letters of administration granted on estates of Michael Furle , darnary Holtfort, Padip Nause, Mary Ana Bradsagw, Cartelian P. Maller,

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

The Boy and His Schoolmuster-A Chrystie Street Female Den-Dodging a Man from a Bank-Thrashing the Wrong Boy-A Rob-

Before Judges Dowling and Bixby. PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER CHARGED WITH CRUELEY. Lawrence Buckley, teacher in the public school in Twenty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, was charged with assaulting and beating a boy named James H. De Witt. The complamant was a boy between fourteen and fifteen years of age. and said that he was kicked by the defendant in the eye. Testimony was given on both sides, which agreed pretty well in the main points, that the boy agreed pretty well in the main points, that the boy had been disobedient to the orders of Buckley, in ordering him to go out of line. De wite in the altercanon was abusive in his language, and in trying to get hold of a state to throw at my teacher he left; it lie has he witt was kicked in the face by Buckley, whether accidentally or intensionally was doubtfut. The Court was of the opinion that the boy behaved in a very disorderly manner by not obeying the teacher and by calling him a vergar name. At the same time the teacher had longuer names when he kicked the boy. The Court would recommend him in inture to take steps in reference to cases of insubordination that would not bring disgrace on the school.

insubording on that would not bring disgrace of the school.

The KEFFER OF A DISORDERLY HOUSE CONVICTED. Mary Audier, a middle aged woman, residing at 119 Curystie street, appeared at the complaint of a respectable, lady-like woman, mained Mary Wallace, to answer the charge of Keeping a disorderly house

respectable, lady-like woman, mame! Mary Wallace, to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house at the above address.

Also Wallace lives at No. 121, next to defendant's house, about likeen girls also boarding at No. 118, and their conduct was of a very disorderly and disgusting character, so much so that alias Wallace could not remain in the basement of her house the consequence of the disgusting character of the language she was oblighed to hear. Several critizens of the neighborhood came forward to teadly to a similar state of facts, and that they themselves had been insuited by the immodest layitations of the girls. The accendant was timed lifty dollars and seat to the Pentichtary for one month.

MISCELLANEOUS CAPES.

John Lapping, a young mas, charged with tapping the thi of Edward body, 281 Third avenue, was sont to the Pententhary for as mentins. William Work pleaded guilty to assaulting John Dawe, a German. He was coming away from the bank on the 4th of January, and the defendant dogged his steps and at last assaulted him. Jest to the Pententary for six months. John Down, an old man, was fined ten dollars for striking with a cane a very miscreating looking little boy. The boy was looking into a sewer, where some men were at work, and over who in the defendant was "boss." His defence was that he hit the boy instead of some rougher boy, who and done some mischier. William Earl, charged by John F. Cradock with stealing from him a norse blanket, at 714 fagilth avenue, was sent to the Pententary for six months. There is an indictiment against this derendant also at the General Sessions. A young boy, for stealing a cooper boiler from the Everett House, was sent to Hart's Island School.

BROOKLYN CITY.

The Fire Department-Arrests-Hospital Matters-A War Widow-Business in the Surrogate's Court.

There were 341 arrests by the police of Brookly during the week ending yesterday.

One hundred and thirty-nine persons were treated for diseases of the eve and ear at the Washington street Hospital during the month of December.

A dental infirmary will be opened to-morrow (Monday) by the Brooklyn Densa: Association, at No. 299 Washington street. The institution, which will be open unity from twelve M. to four P. M. is for the purpose of giving grathitous services to those who may require treatment and 00 without means.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of he Fire Department of Brookivn, held on Friday night last, William A. Jay was elected president, Samuel Bowden, secretary, and F. S. Massey, treaurer for the ensuling year. "the receipts for 1869 amounted in the aggregate to \$25,250, and the disbursements reached the same figure. The permanent find of the association, January 7, 1870, was \$31,778.

Ann Jackson, who resides at Factoryville, S. L, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Jones yesterday, on the charge of felsely representing herself to be the widow of Thomas Bowin, who was killed during the late war, while she has remarried, and is theretole no onger cuttle to heg vernment pension, which later was she, it is a leg dend-avorage to out an. She was been to oall in the sum of \$600 to appear for examination on Monday.

During the past week the wills of the following named persons, deceased, were admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court of Kings county :- Martha Waiters, \$1,200; John Forrest, \$100,000; Anne Eliza Walters, \$1,200; John Forrasa, \$100,000; Anne Eliza Anthony, \$5,000; Elien Leigh, \$1,000; Cursa Roe, \$5,000; John Jones, \$15,000; Caroline Broglewith, \$3,000; Mary Dunn, \$8,000, and James Short, \$5,000, Letters of anomalistation were granted in tagestates of Thomas Flanagan, John Jackson, William W. Hadiey, Alichael Lybis, Joseph A. Gambers, Ann Brannon, Curistian Sheiler, Lien Quina, Johannan Krouse, Swain Winkiev, David Charder, Charles Grosch, Andrew Furong, Vacchine Romer and Augustus Vanarsda, e. an of Brooklyn. Letters of Guardianship were granted to John P. Canrodsy Catoarine Bevlin, Susan B. Walte, Mary Weston, Aary Mulvey, Naph Lesson and Joseph H. Howard.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Trip of the Mutuals.

The Mutual nine, with a number of their friends, arrived in this city on Thursday afternoon, loaded with oranges, cotton and other reminiscenses of their trip to New Orleans. The voyageurs all looked as well as could be expected, and were loud in their praises of the manner in which they have been received and treated by the residents of the Crescent City. The "Mutes" were cared for not alone by the the ball-playing traternity, but proprietors of hotels and theatres, by the leading citizens and the ladies. the fire and military companies, all of whom viet with each other in catering to the comfort and pleasure of the New Yorkers. Their stay in the city was almost one continued round of festivity. The results of the several games played by the Mutua's while in New Orienna

of festivity. The results of the several games prayed by the Muthas wolle in New Orienas have already appeared in the Herald, but the record of their trip would make an exceedingly interesting article did space permit of its publication. During the delays encountered on the journey the "boys" would white away the time passing the ball around. They aston faed the matters of the far West by their evolutions, and many were the exciam thous of admiring fadder used by the "hoosiers" during the evolutions of the "kintes."

The mattern Club of New Orleans cannot be too highly praised for their nareinstring attention and manifold kindness to the mattern tring attention and manifold kindness to the mattern and their friends during their stay in New Orleans. The advent and exhibitions of the Mutuals in the South have given the game of base ball a new impetus, and have awakened's great amount of enthusiasm throughout that section of the country, so much so that the didning the coming season was endorsed readily and materially.

The Mutuals will hold an adjourned meeting at

The Mutuals will hold an adjourn a meeting at their club noise, 623 Broadway, to-morrow evening to inake a fad report of their trip toward the Guif. A set of resolutions complimentary to and thanking the clubs of New Orleans will probably be pro-

THE POLICE AID ASSOCIATION.

The Metropolitan Police Mutual Aid Association held a meeting yesterday at the Iwenty-ninth precinct station house. Thirtieta street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for the election of officers and transaction of general business. The meeting was well attended and the properties spirited. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:-President, Sergeant Win. H. Lefferts, Twenty-sixth precinct (re-elected); Secretary, Wm. Delamartre, of Central office; Investigating Committee, John precinct (re-elected); Secretary, with restanding of Central office; Investigating Condmittee, John Dunn, Eighth precinct; Konnosman Whiteomb, of the Seventh precinct; Francis Codell, of the Sixth precinct; Wim. Fewers, of crooking Central office, and another Brooking object. The association was organized in the smaller of 1899 and is organized in the smaller of 1899 and is now in a very prospecture of 1899 and in property. From which it appears that the association. The president presented a quartery and has annual report, From which it appears that the association has fost nine democrably death ourning the quarter ending innuary 8. Receipts—Collected during that time, \$4,000. Dishurschients—10 the clindren of John McIntyre. Eightecath precinct, \$1,001, to Mrs. Kiernan, widow of James Kiernan, Sanitary Company, \$4,000; to His. Arnoux, widow of John Arnoux, First Court squad, \$1,007, otal, \$4,013, Number of members in gool standing, 1914.

The following is the annual report:—Benefit fund receipts—Collections from members, \$22,413. Dishurschients—Printing, Stationery, 20. Silo, is annealy \$80.

The association has lost twenty-six members by

The association has lost twenty-six members by death during the past year.